

Answer key

Word-building

Word association 1: missing links (p. 1)

- body
- pain
- bone
- muscle
- eye
- cell

Word formation: nouns (p. 2)

Exercise 1.

- diagnosis
- examination
- prescription
- suffering
- operation
- cure
- recovery
- analysis
- infection
- carrier
- replacement
- degeneration
- referral
- paralysis
- obstruction

Exercise 2.

- My diagnosis was that the patient had a heart condition.
- I made a full examination of the patient.
- I wrote a prescription for a course of antibiotics.
- He experienced very little suffering.
- The operation was performed immediately.
- There is no cure for this disease.
- He has made a full recovery.
- The lab made an analysis of the blood sample.
- We found an infection in the tissue.
- Ten per cent of the population are thought to be carriers of the bacteria.
- The patient was given a hip replacement.
- There has been a degeneration in his condition.
- The patient was given a referral to a specialist.
- He suffered paralysis of the arm after the stroke.
- The blood clot formed an obstruction in the artery.

Two-word expressions (p. 3)

- heart attack
- general anaesthetic
- bone marrow
- surgical intervention
- primary tooth
- plastic surgery
- brain death
- bedside manner
- allergic reaction
- clinical trial
- malignant tumour
- general practitioner
- biological clock
- digestive system
- balanced diet

Plural formation (p. 4)

- strata
- feet
- fibulae
- glomeruli
- abscesses
- joints
- bullae
- testes
- septa
- oesophagi
- diagnoses
- humeri
- syringes
- acetabula
- larvae
- chordae
- varices
- fungi
- ganglia
- villi
- atria
- pontes
- ova
- bouts
- cortices or cortexes

Word formation: adjectives (p. 5)

- The surgeons operated to repair the patient's *defective* heart valve.
- His diet is calcium-*deficient*.
- She is physically *dependent* on amphetamines.
- The doctor noted an *excessive* amount of bile in the patient's blood.
- A *hypoglycaemic* attack can be prevented by eating glucose or a lump of sugar when feeling faint.
- The vaccine should make you *immune* to tuberculosis.
- They have periods when they are completely *inactive*.
- His foot is so *painful* that he can hardly walk.
- I suffered *spinal* injuries in the crash.
- She complained of *stiff* joints.

Word association 2: partnerships (p. 6)

Exercise 1.

- administer a drug
- analyse a sample
- arrange an appointment
- burp a baby
- catch a cold
- detect an improvement
- discontinue the treatment
- ease the pain
- resist some infections
- prescribe antibiotics

Exercise 2.

- The doctor will *administer a drug* to the patient.
- She was *prescribed antibiotics*.
- As soon as the patient reported severe side-effects, the doctor *discontinued the treatment*.
- I've *caught a cold* from one of my colleagues at work.
- The laboratory *analysed a sample* of the food and found traces of bacteria.
- A healthy body can *resist some infections*.
- I would like to *arrange an appointment* with the dental hygienist for 10.00am tomorrow.
- She had an injection to *ease the pain* in her leg.
- The health visitor advised the new parents to *burp the baby* after feeding.
- The nurses *detected an improvement* in the patient's condition.

Opposites 1: prefixes (p. 7)

Exercise 1.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| il- | ir- |
| 1. illegal | 1. irreducible |
| | 2. irregular |

Answer key

im-

1. immovable
2. impalpable
3. impure

in-

1. inactive
2. inadequate
3. incoherent
4. incompatible
5. incomplete
6. independent
7. indirect
8. infertile
9. inoperable
10. insanitary
11. insoluble

Exercise 2.

1. unconscious
2. unwell
3. incapable
4. unhealthy
5. irregular
6. unfit
7. unpasteurised
8. insanitary
9. unstable
10. uncontrollable

Word formation: verbs (p. 8)

Exercise 1.

1. abuse
2. admit
3. bandage
4. blood
5. breathe
6. coagulate
7. consult
8. convalesce
9. fertilise
10. identify
11. immunise
12. implant
13. macerate
14. manage
15. occur
16. perspire
17. prepare
18. provide
19. reabsorb
20. regenerate
21. register
22. regurgitate
23. rehabilitate
24. reproduce
25. resuscitate
26. sedate
27. stammer
28. stitch
29. suppress
30. sweat

Word association 3: mind maps (p. 9)

Exercise 1.

1. operating theatre
2. theatre nurse
3. A&E department
4. major surgery
5. surgeon
6. local anaesthetic
7. consultant
8. heart surgery
9. scrub up
10. surgery

Parts of Speech

Nouns (p. 10)

1. allergy
2. paroxysms
3. overdose
4. surgery
5. course
6. recurrence
7. tendency
8. examination
9. injection
10. exercise
11. ambulance
12. intake
13. biopsy
14. consent
15. progress
16. treatment
17. excess
18. accident
19. vaccination
20. rash

Adjectives 1 (p. 11)

1. safe
2. poisonous
3. compatible
4. inoperable
5. lethal
6. inborn
7. incipient
8. inactive
9. severe
10. confused
11. motionless
12. hygienic
13. predisposed
14. aware
15. delicate
16. insanitary
17. depressed
18. regular
19. infectious
20. hoarse

Adjectives 2 (p. 12)

1. lethal
2. critical
3. persistent
4. subjective
5. infirm
6. inflamed
7. mobile
8. painful
9. viable
10. deaf
11. premature
12. excessive
13. acute
14. bedridden
15. latent
16. obsessive
17. tender
18. severed
19. depressed
20. harmful

Verbs 1 (p. 13)

- a) diagnose
- b) treat
- c) cure
- d) endanger
- e) prescribe
- f) specialise
- g) suffer
- h) operate
- i) vaccinate
- j) soothe
- k) dress
- l) suppress

Verbs 2 (p. 14)

- a) transfer
- b) harm
- c) penetrate
- d) perforate
- e) probe
- f) save
- g) limp
- h) admit
- i) prevent
- j) respond
- k) faint
- l) perform

Verbs: past tense ~ regular verbs (p. 15)

1. received
2. strained
3. recovered
4. fainted
5. required
6. suffered
7. adapted
8. developed
9. fractured
10. reacted
11. weighed
12. prolonged
13. aggravated
14. examined
15. trembled

Verbs: mixed tenses (p. 16)

1. visit
2. overcame
3. rebuilt
4. undergone
5. froze
6. bruised
7. measures
8. expelled
9. hurting
10. heal
11. burnt
12. controls
13. amputated
14. bitten
15. progressing

Phrasal verbs (p. 17)

1. got over
2. looking after
3. picked up
4. drops off
5. passed out
6. broke down
7. takes after
8. take off
9. bringing up
10. got around
11. give up
12. knocked out
13. propped up
14. go down
15. coughing up

Verbs: active/passive (p. 18)

1. A rise in the patient's pulse was noticed by the nurse.
2. He is being allowed by the consultant to watch the operation.
3. The tablets are sold by all chemists.
4. Appendicitis was diagnosed by the doctor.

Answer key

5. The injured person was comforted by the paramedics until the ambulance arrived.
6. The twins were delivered by the midwife.
7. An excess of hormones was being produced by the gland.
8. He was very well looked after in hospital.
9. The tissue was examined under the microscope.
10. I was given an unpleasant mixture to drink by the doctor.
11. The lotion cannot be taken orally.
12. The workers were poisoned by toxic fumes.
13. A rise in cases of whooping cough is being predicted by doctors.
14. The body's natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue is suppressed by the drug.

Adverbs (p. 19)

1. The bandage was *loosely* tied around her wrist.
2. *Mentally*, she is very advanced for her age.
3. If the patient sweats *excessively*, it may be necessary to cool his body with cold compresses.
4. The tumour is *awkwardly* placed and not easy to reach.
5. She manages all her patients very *efficiently*.
6. The relief team *urgently* requires more medical supplies.
7. This is a *mildly* antiseptic solution.
8. *Physically*, he is very weak, but his mind is still alert.
9. He became ill *immediately* after he came back from holiday.
10. The herb can be used *medicinally*.
11. He has been working as a doctor only for a *fairly* short time.
12. Her breathing was *severely* affected.

Prepositions (p. 20)

1. The hospital has installed new apparatus ~~through~~ ⁱⁿ the physiotherapy department.
2. Her lips were cracked ~~of~~ ^{from} the cold.
3. The boy's little toe was crushed ^{by} the door.
4. The tissue was examined ~~on~~ ^{under} the microscope.
5. It is important that needles used ~~at~~ ^{for} injections should be sterilised.
6. He is recovering from a bout ^{of} flu.
7. She was given ~~to~~ a pain-killing injection.
8. Some types of wool can irritate ~~to~~ the skin.
9. This report quotes the number of cases of cervical cancer ~~from~~ ^{per} thousand patients tested.
10. The doctor put the patient to sleep with ~~in~~ a strong narcotic.
11. She burnt her hand ~~at~~ ^{on} the hot frying pan.
12. We have no spare beds ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ the hospital at the moment.

13. He will have an operation to remove ~~of~~ an ingrowing toenail.
14. Please ensure that the patient takes ~~of~~ his medicine.

Pronunciation

Word stress 1 (p. 21)

Group A: hospital regular exercise alcohol minimum haemorrhage operate theatre serious painkillers positive medical history

Group B: admitted improvement condition develop injection equipment allergic reaction prescription infection opinion

Group C: recommend reassure incomplete

Word stress 2 (p. 22)

Exercise 1.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. complication | 2. paralysis | 3. emergency |
| 4. respirator | 5. operation | 6. anaesthetic |
| 7. disposable | 8. intolerance | 9. circulation |
| 10. coordinate | 11. experiment | 12. malignancy |
| 13. responsible | 14. Analysis | 15. compatible |
| 16. saturated | 17. demonstrated | 18. dehydration |
| 19. communicate | 20. Penicillin | |

Exercise 2.

| | A ■ □ □ □ | B □ ■ □ □ | C □ □ ■ □ |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| anaesthetic | | | x |
| analysis | | x | |
| circulation | | | x |
| communicate | | x | |
| compatible | | x | |
| complication | | | x |
| coordinate | | x | |
| dehydration | | | x |
| demonstrated | x | | |
| disposable | | x | |
| emergency | | x | |
| experiment | | x | |
| intolerance | | x | |
| malignancy | | x | |
| operation | | | x |
| paralysis | | x | |
| penicillin | | | x |
| respirator | x | | |
| responsible | | x | |
| saturated | x | | |

Answer key

Present simple (p. 23)

Group A: coughs helps panics beats sleeps wakes counteracts operates regulates

Group B: breathes examines recommends prescribes relieves suffers controls cures kills

Group C: sneezes reduces catches rises analyses diagnoses relaxes releases increases

Past tense (p. 24)

Group A: reduced coughed replaced mixed dressed increased noticed dropped

Group B: diagnosed improved sneezed prescribed cured sterilised probed

Group C: vaccinated consulted recommended prevented operated disinfected treated preceded

Vocabulary in Context

Good advice (p. 25)

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. g) | 8. f) |
| 2. k) | 9. n) |
| 3. d) | 10. b) |
| 4. e) | 11. a) |
| 5. l) | 12. i) |
| 6. j) | 13. c) |
| 7. h) | 14. m) |

Multiple meanings (p. 26)

1. patient 2. fit 3. focus 4. notice 5. turn 6. light
7. cold 8. focus 9. turn 10. patient 11. notice
12. fit 13. turn 14. fit 15. light 16. focus 17. fit
18. cold 19. light

Odd one out (p. 27)

- bleeding; the others are words which describe types of pain
- liver; you have two of all the others
- forearm; the others are all joints
- face; the others are all specifically sense organs
- patient; the others are all jobs
- bandage; the others are all instruments
- supination; the others are all connected to breathing
- eyelids; the others are all eye conditions
- relapse; the others all mean to return to normal after an illness
- palm; the others are all parts of the eye
- vertebral column; the others are all part of the ear
- aluminium; the others are all normally found in the body
- wound; the others refer principally to damage to

bones

- metacarpal bone; the others are all in the skull
- pancreas; the others deal with blood
- taste; the others are all physical actions
- hernia; the others relate to the liver
- diabetes; the others are all part of the skin

Body parts - categories (p. 28)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| abdomen - torso | knuckle - hand |
| Achilles tendon - foot | lip - head |
| ankle - leg (or foot) | nail - hand (or foot) |
| buttock - torso | navel - torso |
| calf - leg | neck - torso |
| chest - torso | nipple - torso |
| chin - head | nose - head |
| ear - head | palm - hand |
| elbow - arm | rib - torso |
| eye - head | scalp - head |
| eyebrow - head | shoulder - torso (or arm) |
| eyelash - head | sole - foot |
| eyelid - head | temple - head |
| finger - hand | thigh - leg |
| forearm - arm | thumb - hand |
| forehead - head | toe - foot |
| gum - head | tongue - head |
| hip - torso (or leg) | tooth - head |
| knee - leg | wrist - arm (or hand) |

Opposites 2 (p. 29)

Exercise 1.

1. front 2. chronic 3. alive 4. deteriorate 5. ill
6. closed 7. minor 8. increase 9. rough
10. malignant

Exercise 2.

1. acute 2. increase 3. improve 4. back 5. rough
6. malignant 7. open 8. dead 9. healthy 10. major

Abbreviations (p. 30)

- A & E: Accident & Emergency
- AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- BMR: Basal Metabolic Rate
- CAT: Computerised Axial Tomography
- CHD: Coronary Heart Disease
- D & V: Diarrhoea & Vomiting
- DOA: Dead On Arrival
- GP: General Practitioner
- HAV: Hepatitis A Virus
- HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- MI: Motor Neurone Disease
- OTC: Over The Counter
- PM: Post Mortem
- PMA: Progressive Muscular Atrophy
- PMT: Premenstrual Tension
- RQ: Respiratory Quotient
- RSI: Repetitive Strain Injury

Answer key

18. SAD: Seasonal Affective Disorder
19. SIDS: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
20. STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection
21. TB: Tuberculosis
22. TBI: Total Body Irradiation
23. UV: Ultraviolet
24. VDH: Valvular Disease of the Heart
25. WHO: World Health Organization

Symptoms & common illnesses 1 (p. 31)

1. influenza
2. rubella
3. coryza
4. varicella
5. rubeola
6. infectious parotitis
7. pertussis
8. allergic rhinitis

Symptoms & common illnesses 2 (p. 32)

Exercise 1.

1. Chickenpox is the same as varicella
2. A cold is the same as coryza
3. The flu is the same as influenza
4. German measles is the same as rubella
5. Hay fever is the same as allergic rhinitis
6. Measles is the same as rubeola
7. Mumps is the same as infectious parotitis
8. Whooping cough is the same as pertussis

Exercise 2.

1. hay fever
2. German measles
3. whooping cough
4. flu
5. mumps
6. chickenpox

Diagnosis (p. 33)

1. epilepsy
2. gangrene
3. cataracts
4. Parkinson's disease
5. tuberculosis
6. cystic fibrosis
7. cirrhosis
8. diphtheria
9. cerebral palsy
10. gastroenteritis

How it works (p.34)

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. d) | 10. h) |
| 2. k) | 11. p) |
| 3. g) | 12. q) |
| 4. m) | 13. c) |
| 5. r) | 14. o) |
| 6. a) | 15. l) |
| 7. b) | 16. j) |
| 8. f) | 17. i) |
| 9. n) | 18. e) |

Instruments and equipment (p. 35)

1. wheelchair
2. scalpel
3. probe
4. forceps
5. curette
6. pipette
7. tourniquet
8. hook
9. drain
10. gag
11. syringe
12. catheter
13. bandage
14. sling
15. stretcher
16. splint
17. stethoscope
18. thermometer

Chemistry (p. 36)

1. Na, sodium, (e) the basic substance in salt
2. Ca, calcium, (p) metallic element which is the major component of bones and teeth
3. Pb, lead, (l) heavy soft metallic element which is poisonous in compounds
4. Ti, titanium, (n) light metallic element which does not corrode
5. Ba, barium, (d) used as a contrast when taking X-ray photographs of soft tissue
6. Zn, zinc, (s) white metallic trace element
7. Fe, iron, (j) an essential part of the red pigment in blood cells, found in liver and eggs
8. Co, cobalt, (f) metallic element which is the basis of a radioactive isotope used to treat cancer
9. Cl, chlorine, (q) powerful greenish gas, used to sterilise water
10. He, helium, (m) very light gas used in combination with oxygen, especially to relieve asthma or sickness caused by decompression
11. S, sulphur, (t) yellow non-metallic element found in some amino acids
12. Au, gold, (r) soft yellow-coloured precious metal, used as a compound in various drugs, and sometimes as a filling for teeth
13. O, oxygen, (h) colourless gas which is present in air and essential to human life
14. H, hydrogen, (k) gas which combines with oxygen to form water
15. HCl, hydrochloric acid, (a) acid found in the gastric juices which helps to break apart the food
16. N, nitrogen, (o) gas which is the main component of air and an essential part of protein
17. HCN, hydrocyanic acid, (b) acid which forms cyanide
18. C, carbon, (i) one of the common non-metallic elements which is an essential component of living matter and organic chemical compounds
19. N₂O, nitrous oxide, (g) colourless gas with a sweet smell, used in combination with other gases as an anaesthetic in dentistry and surgery
20. C₁₀H₁₄N₂, nicotine, (c) main alkaloid substance found in tobacco

Answer key

Puzzles & Quizzes

Anagrams 1 (p. 37)

1. **R**espiration
2. **A**llergy
3. **D**aughter
4. **I**ncision
5. **O**peration
6. **G**erontology
7. **R**elapse
8. **A**pparatus
9. **P**rescribe
10. **H**ospital
11. **E**xercise
12. **R**esistance

Parts of the body crossword 1 (p. 38)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | K | N | E | E | | 2 | S | 3 | T | O | M | 4 | A | C | 5 | H |
| | I | | | | | | | R | | | | | O | | | U |
| 6 | D | U | 7 | O | D | E | N | U | M | | | | R | | | M |
| | N | | | R | | | | | | N | | | | T | | E |
| 8 | E | L | B | O | 9 | W | | K | | 10 | H | A | I | | | R |
| | Y | | | I | | A | | | | | | | | | | U |
| | | 11 | A | T | R | I | A | | | 12 | L | U | 13 | N | G | S |
| | | | | | | S | | | | | I | | | A | | |
| | | | 14 | Z | | T | | | | 15 | V | E | I | N | 16 | S |
| | | 17 | E | Y | E | | | | | E | | | L | | | K |
| | | | | G | | | 18 | H | E | A | R | T | | | | U |
| 19 | J | | | O | | A | | | | | | | 20 | K | | L |
| | U | | | M | | | 21 | N | E | U | R | O | N | | | L |
| 22 | G | L | A | | 23 | N | D | | | | | | | | | U |
| | U | | | | | E | | 24 | F | A | T | | | C | | |
| | L | | | | R | | | | | | | 25 | S | K | I | N |
| | A | | | | V | | | O | | | | | | L | | |
| 26 | R | E | C | E | P | T | O | R | | | | | 27 | E | A | R |

Answer key

Anagrams 2 (p. 41)

1. **C**erebrum
2. **A**verage
3. **R**eaction
4. **B**ehaviour
5. **O**bserve
6. **H**iccup
7. **Y**awn
8. **D**eteriorate
9. **R**elaxation
10. **A**wake
11. **T**heatre
12. **E**metic

Word search (p.42)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | A | T | H | O | L | O | G | I | S | T | W |
| E | C | N | O | S | T | R | I | L | P | R | O |
| N | L | S | C | R | E | E | N | I | O | I | M |
| D | I | M | M | U | N | E | A | V | T | C | B |
| E | N | B | C | S | L | I | D | E | W | E | T |
| M | I | L | B | E | D | S | O | R | E | P | H |
| I | C | O | R | T | I | S | O | N | E | S | E |
| C | H | C | P | A | N | C | R | E | A | S | R |
| D | O | U | E | T | A | P | A | A | G | T | N |
| F | S | M | L | I | S | P | S | S | E | A | I |
| A | T | O | N | Y | A | G | H | E | H | K | A |
| I | R | O | N | A | L | L | E | R | G | E | N |

Parts of the body crossword 2 (p. 45)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | S | I | N | E | 2 | W | | 3 | R | | 4 | B | O | N | E | | | |
| | K | | | | | R | | | A | | | R | | | | | | |
| 5 | E | A | 6 | R | | I | | | M | | | A | | | 7 | N | | |
| | L | | | E | | S | | | U | | | I | | | | O | | |
| | E | | | T | | T | | | 8 | S | E | N | 9 | S | E | S | | |
| | T | | | I | | | | | | | | | I | | | E | | |
| | O | | | N | | | | | 10 | P | | | | N | | | | |
| | N | | | 11 | A | 12 | N | K | L | E | | | | | | U | | |
| | | | | | E | | | | | 13 | C | H | E | S | T | | | |
| | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | B | A | 15 | C | K | | | | | 16 | O | V | A | 17 | R | Y | | |
| | R | | | O | | 18 | F | | | | R | | | H | | 19 | S | |
| | O | | | 20 | C | O | L | L | A | R | B | O | N | E | | | | |
| | N | | | C | | | A | | L | | | | | M | | | P | |
| | C | | | Y | | | B | | | 21 | R | I | B | | | | T | |
| | H | | | X | | | | | | 22 | T | | | O | | | U | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | O | | | O | | | I | M |
| | S | | | | | | | | | 23 | F | E | E | T | | | | D |

Answer key

Gap fill crossword (p. 46)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|
| 1 | I | N | V | 2 | E | N | T | E | D | 3 | B | 4 | O | | | |
| | N | | | X | | | | | | | I | | R | | | |
| 5 | S | A | M | P | L | E | 6 | S | | | R | | I | | | |
| | E | | | E | | | 7 | L | I | S | T | | G | | | |
| | R | | | 8 | N | O | S | E | | | H | | I | | | |
| | T | | | S | | | | E | | | | | N | | | |
| 9 | E | Q | U | I | P | | 10 | P | H | O | B | I | A | | | |
| | D | | | V | | | 11 | R | | | | | L | | | |
| | | 12 | P | | 13 | E | N | E | R | G | Y | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | A | | | | 14 | S | E | 15 | T |
| 16 | B | L | E | D | | | 17 | C | O | U | G | H | | | | U |
| | | S | | | | | | T | | | | | 18 | E | A | R |
| | | 19 | E | 20 | M | A | C | I | A | 21 | T | E | D | | | N |
| 22 | C | | | A | | | | O | | I | | | | 23 | S | |
| 24 | A | P | P | O | 25 | I | N | T | M | E | N | T | | | | |
| | S | | P | | Q | | | | E | | | | | | A | |
| | E | | E | | | | | | | 26 | L | I | F | T | | |
| 27 | S | E | D | A | T | I | O | N | | | | | F | | | |

Quiz (p. 49)

1. butter, egg yolk, fish liver oils, oily fish, yeast (Vitamin D is also produced in the skin when exposed to sunlight.)
2. plantar
3. Myopia is a condition where the patient can see clearly objects which are close, but not ones which are far away, whereas with hypermetropia, the patient sees more clearly objects which are a long way away, but cannot see objects which are close. (More common words for myopia are *shortsightedness* or *nearsightedness*. A more common word for hypermetropia is *longsightedness*.)
4. arsenic; cyanide; strychnine
5. four canines, eight premolars and twelve molars
6. primary care group
7. outpatient
8. tummy
9. True, False (The organ described here is the *heart*), False (The operation described here is a *caesarean*.)
10. about 37° Celsius or 98° Fahrenheit
11. stomach
12. deep; superficial